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THE HOUSE CONTRACT

Mr. PELL. Mr. President, 2 years ago, when President Clinton marked his 100th day in office, I said the occasion "should not be regarded as a magical threshold for defining achievement or failure."

The same thought applies now. This is a logical time to take stock, but the real measure of success can't be taken for many months—not until the rest of the Democratic process, namely the Senate and the President, bring their perspectives to bear.

I give the new House leadership credit for lots of energy and activity in the flush of electoral victory, but this should not be mistaken for definitive accomplishment.

The fact is the Contract With America is a contract made by Republican candidates for the House of Representatives. It is not a contract made by the Senate and certainly not one made by Senate Democrats nor by the President of the United States.

Since the contract seems to be the product of pollsters and campaign consultants, it is not surprising that nearly everyone can agree with at least several of its objectives. But when we look at the fine print of some of them and when we get down to the hard job of deciding on the means for achieving those objectives, there are bound to be vast philosophical disagreements.

I certainly agree with the objectives of fiscal responsibility, welfare reform, continued action on crime control, job creation, fairness for senior citizens, and promotion of family values.

And I even agree with some of the means proposed, such as unfunded mandate reform and capital gains tax relief to create jobs, child support enforcement to advance family values and an increase in the Social Security earnings limit for the benefit of senior citizens.

But I find myself in profound disagreement with several of the major objectives as well as the means to implement them. These include:

The balanced budget amendment, which I opposed because it would have cut too much too soon.

The line-item veto, which I opposed because it yields too much congressional power to the President and because it is administratively unwieldy.

Term limitations.

Increased defense spending.

Reinstatement of the death penalty and cuts in spending on social programs (such as midnight basketball) to control crime.

Tax cuts without deficit reduction.

Welfare reforms without compassion.

Reduced support for the United Nations.

Any reduction in support for education or elimination of support for the arts and humanities.

So, Mr. President, it is far too early to tally up score cards on a contract made by one party in one House of the legislative branch. Many of us simply don't subscribe to substantial parts of it and don't believe that implementation of it in toto would be good for the country.

The streamroller needs to be slowed down and the contract needs to be pruned, modified, and in some cases excised. This is the role that the Senate is so admirably equipped to do. And only when it has done so will the revised elements of the contract be candidates for Presidential consideration. Then and only then, when the executive branch has concurred, can the final score be tallied.

As I said 2 years ago, the true measure of success should be taken over the extended timeframe of this whole process, without drawing hasty conclusions here and now. One hundred days is only the first milestone of a long journey.

CONGRATULATING THE UCONN HUSKIES ON THEIR NCAA NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP VICTORY

Mr. DODD. Mr. President, on Sunday, April 2, the University of Connecticut Huskies made history by becoming the second women's basketball team ever to finish an NCAA season undefeated and win a national championship. The Huskies' dramatic 70-64 come-from-behind defeat of the Tennessee Volunteers brought their final season record to 35-0, the best finish by any team—men's or women's—in the history of NCAA basketball.

On behalf of the citizens of Connecticut, I rise to congratulate and thank this remarkable group of young women.

Those who watched the game on Sunday afternoon may recall that as the Huskies celebrated their victory, the UConn pep band played Aretha Franklin's hit song, "Respect." Mr. President, there simply could not have been a more appropriate accompaniment for this long-awaited celebration. Perhaps as much as any sports team in recent memory, the UConn women's basketball team has generated the respect and admiration of all who have had the privilege of watching them play. In so doing, they have reminded the citizens of Connecticut, as well as people throughout the country, what college athletics is all about.

The Huskies' list of accomplishments on the court is nothing short of amazing. On their way to the NCAA title, they broke 14 NCAA records, including most victories, longest winning streak, most points, most points in a game and largest margin of victory. In addition, four Connecticut players—Rebecca Lobo, Jen Rizzotti, Kara Walters and Jamelle Elliott—were named to the all-tournament team. That is the first time in history that four players from the same team have received this honor.

● This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.



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No less impressive than their basketball heroics are the Huskies' accomplishments off the court. Rebecca Lobo, winner of numerous individual basketball honors awarded by the NCAA and the Big East Conference this year, has maintained a near-perfect grade point average as a political science major and was a finalist for the prestigious Rhodes Scholarship. Last semester, seven of the 12 Husky players were named to the University's dean's list.

What has touched basketball fans throughout the country more than anything else, however, are those qualities exhibited by the Huskies that cannot be measured by grade point averages, records or point tallies. Anyone who saw the team play this year was struck by their tremendous enthusiasm for the game of basketball, their unwavering commitment to fair play and good sportsmanship and their obvious dedication to and respect for one another and their coaches.

In this era of season-ending strikes, multi-million dollar contract disputes, recruiting scandals and low athlete graduation rates, this group of women has reminded us that the term, "student-athlete", is not just a catchphrase for college brochures. It is an attainable ideal to which all college athletes should aspire, and it is what makes collegiate athletics so special.

Mr. President, it is also important to recognize what this remarkable group of young women has done for women's college athletics. This year, on average, roughly 8,000 people attended the women's home games at Gampel Pavilion, which represents a 485 percent increase over the average crowd size during their 1991 Final Four season. Young girls, with their hair braided like Rebecca Lobo or wearing replicas of Jen Rizzotti's number 21 jersey, watched the team play on national television. Autograph seekers mobbed the players before and after games, and the players' mailboxes were literally flooded with letters from fans and well-wishers.

People of all ages in Connecticut and throughout the nation caught wind of "Husky-mania" and demonstrated that women's athletics could generate every bit as much enthusiasm and spectator support as men's. Nationwide, total attendance for women's college basketball games has skyrocketed from 1.3 million in 1984 to 3.6 million in 1995.

As we look back on this spectacular season of women's college basketball, it is important that we note just how far collegiate athletic programs for women have come. Once little more than small, poorly-funded intramural organizations, women's collegiate athletic teams have begun to enjoy the same status as the men's teams. This is due in part to Title IX of the Equal Education Amendment Act, the 1972 legislation that guarantees women equal opportunity in all scholastic pursuits—including sports—at schools that receive federal funding.

Although disparities and inequities between men's and women's programs persist, it is clear that this law has forced colleges and universities to re-examine how they allocate resources. The law has helped ensure that scholarship money is available for women like Rebecca Lobo, Pam Webber, Kara Wolters or Jamelle Elliott and that the coaching and facilities provided to female athletes allow them to develop their talents to the fullest.

While it is true that we may look upon the Huskies' success as positive evidence of Title IX at work, it is also true that their accomplishments underscore the need for further progress in this area. Not all schools have made efforts to improve their women's athletic programs, and many of those that have made significant progress have yet to fully comply with Title IX.

What is clear, however, is that the American people, as evidenced by the immense popularity of the UConn women's basketball team, are ready and willing to lend their enthusiastic support to women's collegiate athletics.

Mr. President, when the Huskies traveled to Washington earlier this year, they waited in line outside a White House gate only to be told that a scheduling mistake made it impossible for them to get inside. On Sunday, after having won the national championship, Head Coach Geno Auriemma spoke with President Clinton on the phone and pointed out that perhaps the next time his team traveled to Washington, his players could enter the White House through the front door.

The President has honored his request.

Mr. President, when the Huskies walk through the front door of the White House, they will not only experience a great honor, but will also help ensure that the door remains open for future generations of female athletes.

In closing, Mr. President, I want to mention the names of all the UConn players and coaches who contributed to the 1995 undefeated title campaign: Geno Auriemma (Head Coach), Chris Dailey (Assistant Coach), Tonya Cardoza (Assistant Coach), Meghan Pattyson (Assistant Coach), Carla Berube, Kim Better, Jamelle Elliott, Jill Gelfenbien, Kelley Hunt, Rebecca Lobo, Brenda Marquis, Jen Rizzotti, Missy Rose, Nykesha Sales, Pam Webber and Kara Wolters.

I also ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an article by Owen Canfield that recently appeared in the Hartford Courant, as well as a 1992 editorial by Greg Garber, Lori Riley and Woody Anderson that was also printed in the Hartford Courant.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the Hartford Courant, Apr. 3, 1995]

THE BEST: IT'S PURE AND SIMPLE

(By Owen Canfield)

MINNEAPOLIS—Glory. Really. What a brave bunch, this UConn women's basketball team, and a fighting bunch.

The NCAA Division I women's college basketball championship flag will fly over the state university in Storrs. They should haul it down and have it dry-cleaned every day just to preserve the purity of the memorable season that ended with a surging, 70-64 victory over Tennessee at the Target Center.

The Huskies wound up 35-0. That's pure.

Hey, Connecticut, let's have a parade. Bet you already have started planning back there? Wait for us, we who traveled here to watch. We'll be home today.

UConn won all the easy ones this year, and then it won the toughest game imaginable, under the most trying, challenging conditions.

This was the time for it. Put it down as one of the more dramatic and gutsy performances in the state's sports history.

"No way they can do it now," a pessimist said after Rebecca Lobo picked up her third personal foul and had to go to the bench to sit out more than 11 minutes of the first half. Then it was Jen Rizzotti, then Nykesha Sales with three personals. And Kara Wolters with two before the half ended. UConn had to alter its game and its personnel. Emboldened, the Volunteers went up by one, by three, by five, by six.

"No way," Joe Pessimist said. "It's over."

It wasn't over. It hadn't even started, friends. But you know that. You saw it, right?

Say it slowly and savor it: Connecticut is the national champion in women's basketball.

"More wins [35]," said Nykesha Sales, the 18-year-old freshman who scored 10 points, "than I won in my whole [Bloomfield] high school career. Gosh. A perfect season."

Yes sir. A perfect season. The last word.

Players on both teams cried at the end. It always happens. There are winners' tears and losers' tears. But these winners' tears were different because . . . well, can you picture Jamelle Elliott crying over anything? She is the toughest person on the team, maybe the toughest in all of women's basketball while the game is in progress. But when this game ended, while Rebecca Lobo ran in a wide semicircle with her hand in the air and the ultimate triumph on her lips, Elliott stood flatfooted in one spot on the court and did a little public bawling.

Well, this was the time for it. There were no more games to win, no more criticism to answer and no more people to fling doubts.

Win one like this and the job is finished. Time now to be human and celebrate not only with cheers and hugs and high-fives, but celebrate within yourself. That's what Elliott was doing, having a happy, moving little private party inside. Expressing love for her teammates is what she was doing.

She was celebrating the perfect season the perfect way.

The losers' tears were not bitter ones, though this was a bitter loss for Tennessee because, as Carla Berube said, "We gave them everything they could have wanted. Maybe we wanted it more."

Berube, the wiry reserve who, like Sales, simply had to make the plays this day because at times there was no one else, wore a cap that said "National Champions" in bold blue across the front. She sat in a chair in the locker room, cool as ice, but her eyes were dancing.

"You are not as big as those Tennessee kids," a man said. "Tiffani Johnson, Vonda Ward, Abby Conklin, Dana Johnson . . .

they're a lot bigger. And they're athletes. But you got some rebounds [three] and you played some defense. You were tough."

"I'd better be tough," Berube said. "I practice against Rebecca Lobo and Jamelle Elliott every day. I'd better be."

Referee Dee Kantner is said to be one of the best in the business, but it appeared to Connecticut people she was calling them a little too close. UConn does not have the depth of Tennessee, and coach Geno Auriemma had to improvise as never before after Lobo, Wolters and Rizzotti all got in first-half foul trouble. At time all three were on the bench, which meant that the responsibility fell to Berube, the soph, and Sales, the frosh.

Did you say tough?

"I think I got rid of my nervousness in the last game," Sales said. She didn't have to mention it. She did amazing things with the ball, made some astonishing championship moves to the hoop, and played 33 minutes because the team needed her.

"Today I started off well and that's always good," Sales said. "Coach hasn't said anything to me [after a week showing against Stanford]. He never puts the pressure on me."

There was pressure enough in this game to buckle an old colonel going under fire for the thousandth time. But these UConn women didn't budge.

So, you go ahead and arrange the parade. The whole state will come. And let's have Rebecca ride in the lead limousine and be governor for a day. She's a straight-A political science major, you know.

But wait for us, will you?

Glory, what a story.

[From the Hartford Courant, May 24, 1992]

WOMEN'S PROGRESS IN COLLEGE ATHLETICS

(By Greg Garber, Lori Riley and Woody Anderson)

When Jaymie Hyde arrived at the University of New Hampshire four years ago, she looked past the cracked public tennis courts, the 15-year-old uniforms that didn't fit, and the lack of scholarships. She was just happy to play tennis.

Then, last July, New Hampshire took that away, too.

After the shock of the program's elimination wore off, Hyde did something about it. Like so many young female athletes, Hyde, 21 of Essex, had never heard of Title IX of the Equal Education Amendment Act, the law that gave women equal opportunity in all scholastic pursuits, including sports, at schools that receive federal funds.

She learned quickly.

Led by Hyde and her mother, the 11 women's tennis team members hired Washington attorney Arthur Bryant and threatened to sue the Durham University. After all, the school's budget cuts didn't affect the men's tennis team.

The university capitulated. The two parties reached an out-of-court settlement March 12. New Hampshire reinstated the team and agreed to implement a five-year plan to upgrade its women's athletic program.

"I hope from this whole thing that everybody else realizes that you don't have to sit around and let it happen," Hyde said. "We didn't know about Title IX, which is kind of funny. I sort of felt stupid."

Title IX marks its 20th anniversary next month. With regard to sports, the law insists that the ratio of male and female athletes be proportional to that of the student body.

Though some progress has been made, women in college athletics are still struggling for equality nationally and in Connecticut. And with many colleges now hard-

pressed economically, women's programs seem unlikely to expand in the '90s.

"In the '70s and '80s, women's athletics expanded and left us with extravagant expectations," said Judith A. Davidson, athletic director at Central Connecticut State University in New Britain. "Now we're in retrenchment."

And yet, women are curiously quiet. Although men outnumber women in collegiate athletics by about 2-to-1 in Connecticut, the federal agency responsible for enforcing Title IX has received no complaints about the state's schools in the last two years. Nationally, in two years, the agency has received only 20 college complaints.

Many in college athletics do not understand their rights. And many are not as willing as Jaymie Hyde to fight for them. Some fear reprisals from those in charge.

Nationally, women collegiate athletes are also outnumbered 2-to-1. Some say that is not because of a lack of opportunity, but a lack of interest.

"I think every male and female athlete on campus should have the same opportunities," said Carolyn Vanacore, a former physical education department chairwoman and professor emeritus at Southern Connecticut State University in New Haven. "But there do not appear to be as many women interested in sports as men."

Others argue that lack of women doesn't necessarily mean lack of interest.

"For years, athletic departments have contended that women just don't want to play sports in the numbers that men do," said Lyn St. James, the president of the New York-based Women's Sports Foundation, a non-profit organization dedicated to promoting and enhancing sports for girls and women.

"They say, because of football, there will be more men playing sports than women. Perhaps there may always be a few more male athletes than females, but the kind of disparity that we now see—a 70-30 ratio in Division I schools—is due to a denial of opportunities rather than a lack of interest."

What happened at Washington State University supports the point. After the school was found in violation of Title IX, it added women's soccer and crew teams. As a result, the percentage of women athletes increased from 29 to 44.

"If the opportunities are there," St. James says, "women will play."

In compliance or not? Title IX is so complex and unwieldy—there are 14 major criteria to judge whether a school is in compliance—that it took 16 years of debate and lawsuits to define the law so it could be enforced. The Office of Civil Rights (OCR) is responsible for enforcing Title IX, and there is sharp disagreement over whether it has done its job.

"We had a chance to move into a period of permanent equity," said Jeff Orleans, who helped write Title IX as a lawyer in the Civil Rights Division of the U.S. General Counsel's Office. "But there was no federal leadership for the colleges. It was disappointing that there wasn't [OCR] enforcement."

Most of Connecticut's colleges and universities say they think they are in compliance with the law, but no one is sure.

At the state's 18 four-year colleges, male athletes outnumber female athletes almost two to one, 3,975 to 2,089. Yet full-time female undergraduates outnumber males by almost 2,500.

At only two Connecticut schools—the University of Bridgeport and the U.S. Coast Guard Academy in New London—is the number of women athletes in proportion to the number of students.

In the state's worst case, female students outnumber males at Sacred Heart University

in Fairfield. Yet, its 40 female athletes are outnumbered by male athletes by more than 5-to-1.

Double standards? Clearly, there are disparities large and small.

At the University of Connecticut, male athletes always have been given jockstraps as a matter of courses. Not until 1990 were female athletes given sports bras. At most other Connecticut schools, men are given jockstraps, but women buy their own athletic bras.

At Quinnipiac College in Hamden, the men's basketball coach is a full-time employee; the women's basketball coach is part time. It is the same with the track program at Central Connecticut State University.

At Yale University's ancient Payne Whitney Gymnasium, women athletes still walk into women's bathrooms and see urinals, leftovers from Yale's pre-coed days.

This year at Central, the football and men's basketball teams traveled to games in buses with hired drivers, while coaches drove all other sports teams in vans.

These slights hint at larger imbalances.

A recent National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA) study shows that:

The average Division I school spends \$849,000 on scholarships for male athletes and only \$373,000 for women.

Division I schools spend nearly five times more recruiting male athletes than women athletes. Much of the spending is for recruiters' and recruits' travel.

Division I schools spent nearly 3½ times more on men's sports than on women's.

Closing the gap? "Gender equity: It's the hot topic of the 90s," UConn athletic director Lew Perkins said. "Everybody's just beginning to talk about it. I'll be honest, like many schools we don't fully understand it. That's why we're studying it. We need to find out where we are."

Even armed with the thick title IX manual and a battery of lawyers, schools have found that is not easy.

For example, if numbers are awry, but a university determines by studies and surveys that there is no interest in a particular sport on campus, then the school may still be in compliance.

About seven years ago, a women's softball club was formed at Connecticut College. Last spring, the 30-member club petitioned for varsity status. The proposal was approved by the student advisory board but was turned down by the administration. Athletic director Charles Luce said lack of space on campus for a softball field was the main reason. The club pays to play at a public field in Groton.

Luce, who is retiring this summer, said the school does not discriminate against women athletes. There are more women's teams (12) than men's (11), but 18 fewer women athletes than men, and 240 more women students than men overall.

Does this put Connecticut College out of compliance with Title IX? Luce, who wasn't sure what the participation numbers were, doesn't think so. "We try to bend over backward to make sure we don't discriminate."

Under Title IX, lack of facilities or money are not acceptable reasons for not adding a women's sport when there is interest and women are underrepresented.

Kathryn Reith, director of communications and advocacy at the Women's Sports Foundation, said the school's decision on softball "could be a violation." Reith recently produced a Title IX guide, "Playing Fair," for high school and college sports. "They have more than enough players, a demonstrated interest. The school should add the team."

Terry Perreault, a junior softball captain, didn't understand how Title IX could help

her club become a varsity sport. Her coach, Deana Kiefer, doesn't want to challenge Connecticut College's administration.

"I think if we keep petitioning, we'll get it sooner or later," Kiefer said. "I'm not going to go sue for it; what are my chances of being the varsity coach if I did?" What is compliance? There are other factors by which compliance is measured, including the amount and quality of equipment, locker rooms, practice facilities and playing fields.

When assessing compliance, an overall comparison must be made between men's and women's programs. For example, if an assistant coach is provided for the men's basketball team and not the women's, a school could still be in compliance if another men's team did not have an assistant coach.

At the team level, comparisons of similar sports, such as baseball and softball, are also valid, even if the program is balanced overall. So, if the baseball team travels by airplane and the softball team uses a van, that could be a violation, depending on the distance traveled.

When University of New Hampshire administrators eliminated women's tennis, they believed they were still in compliance because they also cut men's wrestling. But when the tennis team threatened to sue, the OCR informed the school that they were out of compliance. Since women were already underrepresented in athletics, cutting one sport for each sex maintained the disparity.

At Yale, 36.3 percent of all athletes are women, based on the team rosters, while 44.2 percent of Yale's undergraduates are women.

Yet Barbara Chesler, Yale's associate athletic director, said her sports program would have been in compliance even if women's ice hockey had been cut, as was rumored last spring.

Members of the ice hockey team's alumni association and parent support groups contemplated suing the university if their team was eliminated. After consulting with the OCR, Yale cut men's water polo and wrestling instead.

College administrators often say, "If you don't count football, we're fairly equitable." Before Title IX took effect, the NCAA unsuccessfully tried to exclude football from the legislation.

Title IX makes no distinction between revenue-producing sports, such as basketball and football, and non-revenue sports such as cross country and swimming.

But if football is removed, more men than women still participate in sports at most schools. The University of New Haven, for example has 147 male athletes and only 46 female athletes even when the football team isn't counted.

That means men athletes would outnumber women athletes by 3-to-1 although they outnumber women only 2-to-1 in the student body.

"If we're out of whack there, we're out of whack in the other areas," said Debbie Chin, New Haven's associate athletic director. "I take the blame for this."

Glass ceiling drops while women are underrepresented as athletes, the situation with coaches and athletic program administrators is worse. While about one of every three college athletes is a woman, less than one of every four college coaches is a woman. And only one of every 17 athletic directors is a woman.

Title IX does not say anything about the hiring of women coaches or administrators; ironically, it has led to a decrease in the number of women in coaching. Only 65 of 139 women's teams in the state are coached by women. Nearly all women's teams were coached by women before Title IX. But when the visibility and pay increased, so did men's interest in applying for the jobs.

Fifteen of the state's 18 schools have male athletic directors. Nationally, there are only 57 women directors among the 860 coed college athletic departments.

"The glass ceiling in the gymnasium appears to be even lower than in the nation's business office," said Brooklyn College physical education professor Vivian Acosta, a leading authority on women in sports. "In athletics, it appears that women are being carved out of the work force."

Six years ago, UConn associate athletic director Pat Meiser-McKnett found herself discussing the vacant athletic director's job at Virginia Commonwealth University in Richmond with the school's president at the NCAA convention. The conversation took place in a hotel lobby and lasted less than 30 minutes. Meiser-McKnett submitted a three-page letter to VCU, but was not formally interviewed.

Months later, Meiser-McKnett was stunned to read in *The Courier* that she was one of three finalists for the job.

"I was furious," Meiser-McKnett said. "It was so absurd. They were suing me to fill the slot—I was the token female."

VCU officials say they did not release Meiser-McKnett's name as a finalist. However, John Packett, a reporter at the *Richmond Times-Dispatch*, says he got his information from a university source.

It was, Meiser-McKnett says, the Old-Boy network at work. According to a 1988 Brooklyn College study by Acosta and fellow professor Linda Jean Carpenter, the Old-Boy network—made up of males in power who aren't willing to recognize women as equals—is the main reason women don't get hired by athletic departments. As a rule, men have been in power longer and there are vastly more of them.

"Who do they look [to hire]?" said Linda Wooster, director of women's athletics at Quinnipiac. "People not posing a threat, people they're comfortable with. It's frustrating sometimes."

In the Ivy League, all eight athletic directors are men. Meanwhile, 13 of the 28 associate athletic directors are women. Recently, Columbia University in New York had the chance to break up the male monopoly.

"I was approached last year by a search firm about the AD's job at Columbia," said Davidson, Central's athletic director. "The four finalists were two women [including Davidson] and two minority men. And then, they decided to reopen the search."

"They hired a white male who fits the traditional image of an AD. You can't tell me of those four people there wasn't one qualified. I just don't think the Ivy League is ready for a woman AD."

Fred Knubel, director of public information at Columbia, said "Davidson's inference is incorrect."

"The search for an athletic director was continuous until a consensus was reached," he said, reading from a statement. "Special efforts were made to seek out minorities and women. Along the way, a number of strong candidates withdrew, including one woman who did so for personal reasons at the last moment."

Often, there is a smaller pool of qualified female applicants than male for each open position. There is also a feeling among some women in athletic administration that women are less willing to work through the low-paying low-status coaching and administrative positions.

"Men, for whatever reasons, are more willing to take those entry-level jobs," Davidson said. "They will do anything they have to to succeed. I think part of it has to do with the opportunities that are opening up for women. There are more women lawyers, doc-

tors. It leaves the women's athletic pool smaller."

UConn women's basketball coach Geno Auriemma bristles when people say men are intruding on the women's game.

"People see me in this big beautiful office inside Gampel Pavilion and say, 'How does he get that?' This is my 17th year of coaching. Those five years I coached high schools, I spent working three jobs trying to do that."

The early years as difficult as things seem for women in athletics today, it used to be worse.

In 1979, a patch of grass between two dormitories passed for the varsity softball field at Eastern Connecticut State University in Willimantic. When coach Clyde Washburne hit balls in practice, he had to compete with errant Frisbees and footballs.

Meanwhile, the baseball team enjoyed a state-of-the-art facility. The baseball coach was athletic director Bill Holowaty. "I told the athletic director, I told the president, that it wasn't fair to my players safety-wise or to me as a teacher," Washburne said. "By the time practice began, you were angry. It was hard to not take it out on the players."

Washburne, who would win four national Division III softball titles before retiring in 1988, took it out on Eastern Connecticut instead—by way of the Boston OCR. After the OCR descended on Eastern and tied up the athletic director's and president's office for several weeks with paperwork, the money for a new fenced-in field and dugouts suddenly appeared.

Said Holowaty: "When softball saw what we [baseball] had, they had to have it, too. I said to Clyde, 'Fine. I agree with you.' But people forgot how many years it took us to get our field, and we did it with private money. It took us 11 years to get lights. You don't do it overnight and you don't tear down a successful program to build something else. They got a softball field a lot quicker than we got our field."

After they framed the dugout roofs, Washburne told the OCR he was satisfied and its investigators returned to Boston.

But when the complex was built, the softball players would look up through the skeleton of the dugout frame at the dark sky and say, "Isn't this a great place to get in out of the rain?" It was two years before roofs were added.

At some colleges, the scramble to accommodate women led to controversy.

Fred Barakat, the former Fairfield University men's basketball coach, was furious to discover one day, in the mid-1970s, that his office was literally cut in half to make room for the women's basketball coach.

"There was no warning. I was shocked by it," said Barakat, now the assistant commissioner of the Atlantic Coast Conference.

"I was on the brink of something good. I wanted to show recruits what other Division I programs were showing recruits, like a nice office. None of us were ready for it. Coaches didn't understand it."

Now, Barakat says of equal opportunity for women: "It's here to stay and we'd better dance with it."

In 1975, UConn offered 12 sports for men, eight for women. Women's soccer, a fledgling sport nationwide, was not one of them.

Felice Duffy grew up in Storrs as part of a large soccer-playing family. When she went to UConn and found no team, she lobbied for one. She said the administration told her and the 78 members of her women's soccer club they would have to wait eight years for a varsity program.

Duffy didn't have eight years.

Realizing athletic opportunities for men outnumbered those for women at the school, she contacted lawyers and then-U.S. Rep.

Christopher Dodd, D-Conn., and finally filed a Title IX complaint. After a year of club status and a year of "trial varsity" status, Duffy got her varsity team and became an All-American.

Duffy now coaches the Yale women's soccer team, which loses to UConn's nationally ranked program every year.

In the early 70s, most women were simply content to play sports for the first time. Whatever accompanied that new-found privilege—scholarships, practice uniforms, new equipment—was more than most expected. At Trinity, for instance, coach Robin Sheppard's field hockey team happily accepted castoff football jerseys as their first uniforms in 1974.

Originally, colleges and secondary schools were given six years, until 1978, to comply with the 1972 law, but progress was slow. Then, Title IX lost most of its punch in 1984, when the Supreme Court ruled that the law's protection extended only to programs directly receiving federal funding, not to the institution as a whole.

It wasn't until 1988 that the Civil Rights Restoration Act, spearheaded by then-U.S. Sen. Lowell P. Weicker Jr., R-Conn., and fellow Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., put the teeth back into Title IX.

An awakening Before this year, school officials would get their hands slapped for discriminating against women.

But this past February, the Supreme Court sent a strong message to schools who practice discrimination. For the first time, the justices agreed to permit a plaintiff to recover monetary damages in a Title IX case. A young woman from Georgia said she was forced into a sexual relationship by a male athletic coach and economics teacher while she was a high school student. A lower court had refused to allow her to seek damages.

Many believe this decision will encourage more women to file Title IX complaints.

"Now," said Donna Lopiano, executive director of the Women's Sports Foundation and a Southern Connecticut graduate, "all the major civil rights issues are at the beginning of a new cycle. People are trying again to get homosexual, racism, sexism issues on the table. I see that as a national trend."

To upgrade the women's program at Temple University in Philadelphia, athletes pursued a Title IX lawsuit through the courts for almost a decade. Female basketball players at the College of William & Mary in Williamsburg, Va., and the University of Oklahoma in Norman threatened lawsuits to keep their teams from being cut.

Like New Hampshire's Hyde, they took matters into their own hands. Still, women like Hyde remain in the minority.

"I had one athlete say the other night, 'Title 19, or whatever . . . It makes me sad,'" said Quinnipiac's Wooster. "Kids in this day and age expect these opportunities."

TRIBUTE TO COLLEGE BASKETBALL STAR, REBECCA LOBO

Mr. DODD. Mr. President, I rise to pay tribute to Rebecca Lobo, who this year led the University of Connecticut women's basketball team to an undefeated season and a national championship. I have already spoken at length about the team's accomplishments—its 35 to 0 perfect record and its dramatic come-from-behind national championship victory. I want to take this opportunity, however, to focus on Rebecca Lobo, whose tremendous athletic skill and personal character have captured the imagination of people throughout the Nation.

Mr. President, contemporary writers, pundits, and philosophers have long bemoaned the absence of leadership figures worthy of our emulation and adoration. Young Americans are frustrated by athletic heroes who fail to lead exemplary lives off the playing field, politicians who seem focused solely on their re-election prospects or movie stars whose real-life personas pale in comparison to those of the characters they portray on screen. In Rebecca Lobo, however, America has found a role model that not only meets our expectations, but exceeds them.

Ms. Lobo's accomplishments on the basketball court are well known. On her way to leading the Huskies to an undefeated season and national championship, Lobo averaged 17 points, 10 rebounds, 3.5 blocked shots and 3.7 assists per game. She was named a first team All-American and the national player of the year, and, despite having to sit out much of the first half with three fouls, sparked the dramatic second half come-from-behind victory over Tennessee in the NCAA championship game.

Her accomplishments in the classroom are equally impressive. As a political science major, Ms. Lobo has maintained a 3.63-grade point average and was a nominee for the prestigious Rhodes scholarship. She was also named a first team Academic All-American both this season and last.

Yet what sets this talented young athlete apart is not just her athletic or academic accomplishments, but her care for and commitment to her teammates and her fans.

As Connecticut Head Coach, Geno Auriemma is quick to point out, Rebecca's greatest weakness as a player is that she is too unselfish and too unwilling to grab the spotlight. Foremost in her mind is her connection and responsibility to her team, a trait which is shared by all her fellow Huskies and which is undoubtedly the source of their great success.

Mr. President, beyond Rebecca Lobo's athletic and academic accomplishments lies her ability and willingness to reach out to her numerous fans and admirers. Along with her teammates, Rebecca made it a point to chat with fans and sign autographs for an hour after each game. Despite being overwhelmed by letters, she has devoted hours of her time to personally answering each and every piece of correspondence she has received, and she has been a regular at summer basketball camps and clinics, where she has patiently worked with aspiring basketball stars of all ages.

Mr. President, Rebecca Lobo has reminded people of what being an athlete, a student, and a human being is all about. She has struck a balance and a harmony between her goals and those of the people around her. In this day and age, when millionaire athletes defiantly proclaim on television commercials that they are not role models, Rebecca Lobo reminds us that being a

role model is not a blight but a privilege. It is a privilege for her to be afforded the opportunity to showcase her array of talents, and it is a privilege for us watch her and urge others to follow her lead.

In closing, Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that an article written by Ira Berkow that was printed in the New York Times be printed in the RECORD.

[From the New York Times, Mar. 3, 1995]

UConn CAN COUNT ON LOBO

(By Ira Berkow)

MINNEAPOLIS.—Rebecca Lobo's parents hadn't spoken with her before the game, the game yesterday afternoon that would decide the N.C.A.A. women's national basketball championship between Connecticut and Tennessee.

"We rarely do talk with her beforehand," said her mother RuthAnn, in section 129 of the Target Center arena. "But we can guess how she's feeling: anxious."

A couple of hours later, with 28.9 seconds left in the game, RuthAnn and her husband, Dennis, were the obviously anxious ones, as they leaned forward in their seats. Becca, as they call her, was stepping to the free-throw line. It was perhaps the single most important moment in their daughter's brilliant athletic career—no, her brilliant college career.

After all, Rebecca Lobo, the 6-foot-4-inch senior forward with the French braid and the determined demeanor, the player who sparked a 70-64 victory in the championship game to complete an undefeated season, is Connecticut's basketball version of Frank Merriwell, Eleanor Roosevelt and Larry Bird all rolled into one. For the last two seasons, she has been first-team all-American. In her spare time, the political science major has been a candidate for a Rhodes scholarship.

She epitomizes the women's game, because for the most part the women are truly scholar-athletes, not just jocks majoring in eligibility with dreams only of slam-dunk highlights in the pros.

And she is part of a game that is substantially different from the men's game, one in which egos seem to meld into the concept of the team, and which makes the game so satisfying for a basketball fan.

And this moment on the free-throw line was what one dreams about, or sweats over. Lobo's Huskies were up by 3 points, 65-62. She has a one-and-one: if she makes the first she gets a second.

If she misses either, Tennessee is still in the game.

Now, Lobo bounces the ball and looks up at the rim.

It had been a long, long day for Lobo, a day in which she quickly picked up three fouls and played just eight of the 20 minutes in the first half, scoring just 3 points.

And when undefeated Connecticut went into the locker room at halftime, the team was losing by 38-32. It was only the second time this season that UConn was behind at the half, the first being last week in the East regional final, when it came back from a 7-point deficit to beat Virginia.

Could the Huskies do it again?

Lobo returned to the lineup for the start of the second half, though she still seemed away from the action, affected by her fouls. But her teammates were keeping the team in the game: Jen Rizzotti, the guard who was aptly described as being all ponytail and knee guards, stole a pass, hit a drive;